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PER QUARTER**

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CHAMPAGNE LEMOINE,
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We are sole Agents in China for the sale of this splendid wine.

It is supplied regularly to the households of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales; H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, to most of the leading Clubs in London and the provinces, and is also largely patronized at the military and naval stations at home and abroad.

It is a Champagne of the highest character, absolutely natural, without either artificial sweetness or dryness, and we can confidently recommend a trial to all judges of good wine.

Per Case 1 dozen qts. \$22; per bottle \$2.
" 2 " " \$13; " " \$1.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are bottled in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Dozen	Per Case
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$100
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsules.....	12	110
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	125
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	150

	Per Dozen	Per Case
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	060
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	075
C. Manzaniella, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	100

	Per Dozen	Per Case
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	100
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	14	152

	Per Dozen	Per Case
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	152

	Per Dozen	Per Case
CLARETS.		
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose.....	11	12.00

	Per Dozen	Per Case
BRANDY.		
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50

	Per Dozen	Per Case
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

	Per Dozen	Per Case
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Aberlathie Client's Blend, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75

	Per Dozen	Per Case
D. Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

	Per Dozen	Per Case
IRISH WHISKY.		
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10

	Per Dozen	Per Case
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

	Per Dozen	Per Case
GIN.		
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	4.25	0.30

	Per Dozen	Per Case
RUM.		
A. Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
B. Good Lecward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

	Per Dozen	Per Case
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine, Maraschino, Curaçao, Herzing's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Slegers' Angostura Bitters, &c.		

	Per Dozen	Per Case
NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.		

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this daily issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be found on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 11.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, May 29th.
Russia, has presented a note to the Porte insisting upon the payment of the arrears of the War indemnity from the new loan, otherwise Russia will adopt other measures.

GERMANY.

The Prussian War Minister demands an addition of fifty-three thousand men to the peace effective beyond the eighteen thousand provided for in the Bill now before the Reichstag.

PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND.

The British Government is despatching forth with two light draft gunboats to the Zambesi.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

May 27th.
The Daily News states that there is a growing sentiment among Republicans against the free coinage of silver, and rumours are about that President Harrison disapproves; if Congress passes the Bill, therefore, it is probable, argues the Daily News, that no silver legislation will take place during the present Congress.

TURKEY.

The Turks who assaulted the wife and daughter of the Russian Dragoman at Constantinople have been sentenced to six months imprisonment and banishment for life.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Great excitement prevails in Newfoundland in consequence of French outrages upon fishermen.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of Polo at Causeway Bay, at 5.45 p.m. to-morrow.

THE tea trade in Foochow is described as being absolutely in a state of collapse.

A MARINE COURT, will assemble at the Harbour Office to-morrow, at 10.30 a.m., to enquire into the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamer *Helbridge*.

A METHOD of transmitting sketches by telegraph has been devised. The fugitive from justice will now find his path strewn with obstacles, for his portrait can be sent to any number of points along his line of travel.

AT the Police Court this morning, three coolies were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. Wodehouse for burglariously entering 44 West Street on Sunday night and stealing therefrom jade ware, clothing, and money to the value of \$250. One of the prisoners has been thrice in jail before for larceny.

FROM anthropological measurements made on Cambridge students, it appears that their heads continue to grow after the age of nineteen. Those who have obtained high honors have had, on the average, considerably larger brains than the others at the age of nineteen, the predominance of that age being greater than at twenty-five, a fact which is held to imply precocity as an element in the success of high-honor men.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:

Overture—"Le Fidéle Berger".....Adam.
Value....."Rosen aus dem Süden".....Strauss.
Selection....."Idyllen".....Sullivan.
Selection....."The Princess of Wales".....Michaelis.
Selection....."Reminiscences of all Nations" Godfrey.

POLICE COURT Lawyer (topically-dressed witness): "I presume, my good fellow, you are a labourer?" (Witness (civil engineer): "You are right. I am a workman, sir." "Familiar with the use of pick, shovel, and spade, I presume?" "To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade, though." "Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements." "It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature, or use." (Loflyly) "Probably not, but I insist on knowing what they are." "Brains!"

A B NGROK contemporary records a peculiar accident which occurred inside the King of Siam's palace grounds recently. It seems that a leopard was being trained to perform tricks for the edification of the young Princes. One day the Princess came out of the palace to view the performance, and as usual was accompanied by her retinue. Near the end of the train was a young girl about 14 years of age, and as she was passing, the leopard jumped on her breast. She was told not to be frightened, as the animal was only playing, but next instant the beast had grasped her by the throat and held his deadly grip until she expired, which was very shortly afterwards. The other members of the party fled in terror; fortunately for them, as the beast, maddened by the taste of blood, dashed around wildly in quest of another victim, causing the utmost consternation in the grounds.

PRINCE Napoleon has recently written to President Carnot a letter which is a curious example of princely correspondence. "M. le Président," it begins, "you have made a visit to Corsica. I should have nothing to say to that, were it not that in going to the house in which my uncle was born you committed an act of grave impropriety. That house does not belong to the Government. You had no right whatever to cross its threshold. What is there in common between the First Consul, who, in space of a few months, made a new France, and your Government, with its work of daily disorganization? What is there in common between the Emperor, who fell a victim to the very grandeur of his system, and your paltry monetary regime, which is dying of its own impotency?" How can you, who without reason, Groseigneur, his heir, dare to pay hypocritical homage to the cradle of the great man? Confine yourself to bringing the head of a party Government, which is ruining and degrading France. Enjoy your salaries and places, occupied rather than filled, but leave us our sovereignty, and our misfortunes, and do not insult me in my undesired exile by an act of bravado. "Your visit," concludes the letter, "is a laughable and a parody; your false respect is laughable but a profanation against which it is my duty to protest."

THE Douglas Co's steamer *Namoa* lost one of the blades of her propeller during her last trip between here and Foochow, and will probably go into dock to repair the damage.

A CORRESPONDENT, who says we ought to have been made a G. C. M. G. years ago, offers us fifty shares of Mariburk & Co., Ltd., as a *cumshaw*. We thank our generous friend for his offer—but at present no *thanks*.

SIR C. Dilke, in "Problems of Greater Britain," states that in the colonies so great is the general prosperity that regular domestic service is dying out. That may be, Charles; but the irregular domestic service still flourishes and grows in grace both before and after meat.

"JANUS" in our opinion, is quite mistaken in his guess. The gentleman he names is popularly supposed to be a No. 1 good friend of the Editor of the *China Mail*—there is no accounting for tastes—but he is not and never has been a broker, decayed or otherwise. Besides, what does it matter? He is an arrant ass, whoever he may be.

EMILIE Zola, says a London contemporary, has the face of an intelligent prize-fighter. His forehead is high and broad, his eyes dark and deep-set under heavy orbital arches, and his nose somewhat flattened. His upper lip is long, hanging, and almost niches, obscuring altogether the lower lip, which is not without its lines of delicacy.

WE would remind our readers that an entertainment will be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-night, as a complimentary benefit to the ladies of Hudson's Surplus Party, who leave for Australia by the China Navigation Co's steamer *Changsha* to-morrow morning. A capital programme has been arranged, and there is sure to be a full house.

A COMPATRIOT describes Louise Michel as "A priestess of the Terror, who has become Clerk of a Revolutionary court. Her face flames with colour; from the centre of her ostrich-egg-shaped forehead her untidy hair cascades into her neck. She is dressed in black, and no smallest ribbon, flower, or jewel shows trace of feminine grace. She looks into vacancy. Her eyes are not fierce—filled rather with that embrace tenderness which is the origin of all Socialism."

A VENERABLE brunette answering to the romantic application of Filomena Baramba was "up" before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning, charged with retailing spirits without a licence yesterday. Filomena pleaded widowhood and ignorance of the law. To no purpose, however, for his Worship made her "ante up" forty bright M-xicans; twice up which he allotted to the informer who put up this "jib" on the poor widow. Her ladyship nevertheless looked happy enough when clearing out the Magistracy en route to "home, sweet home."

"THERE is no one more worthy of respect than the highly-cultivated Jew," says the Sydney correspondent of a Melbourne paper, "but the lowest class of Hebrew—the flash bookmaker, the low, running trader, and the grasping user are to be despised." Every word of which, says the *Bulletin*, is an exalting truth. Yet no Christian could sit at a performance of M-xican's masquerade, while Ikev Mo, was waiting round the corner to pry him his "double" or old father Abraham had the necessary documents of a shifty present learner to do so. Sometimes the uncultivated Jew gets on top.

THOSE of our readers who feel interested respecting recent atrocities in Russian prisons will find much important information in an article which has just appeared in *The Universal Review*. It gives the story of the brutal crimes which have more or less filled Europe with consternation; and also the history, from a lady who knew her well, of Madame Shidai, who died after the infliction of a hundred lashes, and from the shock through the unutterable shame. The inhumanity which led three other ladies, her companions, to poison themselves, with similar deeds, furnished the formation in England and America of a committee of protest. The storm of indignation is abundantly justified and demanded. Baron Koff, by whose order M. d. m. Sikida was so brutally flogged, is, we hear, likely to call here en route to Europe in a month or two.

IF some minds possess extraordinary accuracy of definition, others seem totally lacking in this quality. "Bulls" are the product of this latter class. The clergyman (not Irish) who informed his congregation that "Moses' table of stone was made of Shittim wood" the servant maid who boasted that her mistress was so rich that "all her flannel petticoats were made of silk" the Irish hawker who said that "while Ireland was silent under her wrongs, England was deaf to her cries"—all lacked the power of expressing their ideas with that accuracy which even uneducated folk often possess. Or similar absurdities may result from misapprehension of language, where the confusion is verbal, not mental. A recent magazine article contains an anecdote of a visitor at a country rectory, where the incumbent had left the parish to the care of a *locum tenens* receiving the startling announcement, "Master is in Italy, sir, but if you will in you can see the local demon." It was scarcely flattering to the clerical profession, when a servant, asked if a caller had been a clergyman, replied, "Oh, no, not a clergyman, sir, a gentleman."

WE have received a letter from Mr. Capitoline Jojo Xavier, with reference to what we said last night about a warrant having been issued for the arrest of a person of that name (Xavier) for embezzlement of monies belonging to the Supreme Court. We don't know Mr. Capitoline Jojo Xavier, and we don't want to know him, but the next time he writes to this journal he will exercise a wise discretion by carefully avoiding childish threats. It would seem that the defusing messenger, or assistant bailiff, or whatever his proper title may be, is Joaquim Xavier, and not "C. J." Xavier, as described by our reporter. The mistake is a trivial one, and was owing to no lack of care on our part. Our application to official sources for reliable information was refused point blank—we don't know and can't see why this should have been—and our reporter's independent researches outside led to our giving the embezzler an extra title to which it seems he had no valid claim. All the same we don't want any imputations totally unfounded threats from Capitoline Jojo Xavier. If this person had, in our report, on the ground that the initials given to the alleged embezzler were the same as his own, and their publication might lead to a misunderstanding, we should gladly have even gone out of our way to oblige him to the fullest extent; but when he tries on the bluffing game, and threatens he will "look us up to make good the damage," we are compelled to "politely" tell him to go. "Full speed, ahead" and "look out for rocks." We decline to publish the "grammatical twaddle" sent us by Mr. Capitoline Jojo Xavier.

FOR the first time, for many centuries, the Italian cardinals of the Sacred College are now in a minority to the foreign ones.

ANOTHER interesting share case will shortly be tried in the Supreme Court, in which several well known operators will play leading parts.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, will play in the Public Gardens, on Monday next, the 22nd June, at 9 p.m. The programme had not reached us when we went to press.

ACCORDING to telegrams from Hankow on Sunday week the tea market was active and of good quality of the best grade. Upwards of 15,000,000 worth had been settled, says the *Foochow Echo*, and buyers were eager to purchase.

SCIENTIFIC farming in Italy is to be undertaken, this year, by a company owning a capital of \$70,000,000. If the operations prove successful the old wooden plow, pulled by oxen, that has held the field since an era before the Roman Caesars, will probably have to go.

ONE of the smartest things ever said in the House of Commons was Lord Randolph Churchill's excuse for changing his political tone within a fortnight. "I have become convinced during the progress of this debate," said his lordship, "and if a man's opinions are never to be altered by a debate, then what is the good of debate?" There was no reply to this crushing argument.

ONLY business on the agenda of the Sanitary Board this afternoon—establishment of a Vaccine Institute. Sort of calf college. Proceedings delayed twenty minutes for want of a quorum. Advent of Dr. Cantlie, to support the President, Vice-President, and Mr. Wong Shing, received with a sigh of relief. A letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary with reference to overcrowding in Tai-ping-shan, read. Piece of ancient history. Wong Shing selects the matter for his annual speech. Nothing done. Water supply at Kowloon also under debate. Hon P. Chadwick of much assistance. Recommends reservoir 245 feet high. Nothing done. Board still flowing on at five o'clock.

"WHAT was the largest fee ever paid to a physician?" a friend asks. Doctors, as a rule, are very reticent about their fees; but there is a story, probably authentic, says the New York *Star*, that Dr. Willard Parker was paid \$100,000 for the successful removal of an excrescence from the face and neck of the son and heir of one of the wealthiest families in the vicinity of New York. Commodore Vanderbilt bequeathed \$20,000 to one of his doctors, but millions are seldom remembered by the physician in their wills. The leaves that to be belied by the executors. Dr. Parker's fee, in the case alluded to, is probably the largest ever paid, in this country at least.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on the 23rd inst., before Mr. Justice Deane and a special jury, the case of Dow & Co. the London and North-Western Railway Company came on for hearing. The plaintiff, the widow of a Shanghai merchant, who kept an educational establishment at Finchley-road, brought an action for damages for personal injuries. The case for the plaintiff was that at Rugby the guard simply slammed the door, and it did not become perfectly fastened. When undressing the Runcomer curve the plaintiff went to throw some water out of the window, when the door flew open and she fell out. The jury awarded the plaintiff £1,200, in addition to the claim for medical expenses, which brought the verdict up to £1,368.

AMONG recent discoveries, in metallurgy, the practical processes for the production of aluminium as an available article of commerce are recognized as of the highest consequence. The use of metal in the arts, of this valuable metal are known to be varied and important, and these uses are constantly being extended in new directions by ingenious experiments. The latest claim made in favor of aluminium is preferred by certain metal-workers in Louisville, Ky., who assert that, in combination with iron and copper, it makes the strongest metallic composition known to science. This wonderful product has far greater tensile strength than the finest steel, is ductile, malleable and perfectly homogeneous in texture, so that it can be cast in masses without a flaw. Furthermore, it can be produced at very low cost, and will outwear the best iron or steel in any of the uses to which these metals are put.

ANOTHER demand for silver, not previously mentioned in the various market reports, has just come to light—it is in the withdrawal of the Treasury notes of small denomination by the Brazilian Government and their replacement by silver coin. If this measure is carried out without interruption the amount of silver that will be absorbed will be considerable, since the total circulation of national paper money in the new republic is \$66,860,430, of which a large amount is in notes of small denomination. The first appropriation made for this purpose was \$2,617,000. This measure on the part of Brazil suggests the probability that the Argentine Republic in the new essential rearrangement of its finances may probably make use of silver to a considerable extent in reducing the deluge of paper money with which the country has been flooded through unsound finance, and thus gradually enable its transactions to be placed on a specie basis.

FRANCES POWER COBB tells us in the April number of the *Forum* how much we have improved on the ancients, and this is how she sums up—Let us sum up the conclusions of this paper: 1. The desire of food has passed the stage of gluttony and become in Europe and America only a subordinate branch of general luxury. 2. Sexual love has undergone a glorifying transformation from a universal brute instinct to (very commonly) an exalting ideal passion. 3. Indolence has given way to almost feverish activity. 4. Hatred has diminished in frequency and intensity, and revenge has become obsolete. 5. Sympathy with suffering has vastly increased and largely displaced heteropathy and aversion. 6. Wholesome indignation has waned disastrously, and remorse has disappeared. 7. Avarice has almost died out and given place to conscientiousness and generosity, often united with prodigality, and giving rise to a gigantic extension of the vice of gambling. 8. The desire of fame has degenerated into the love of notoriety. 9. The love of natural beauty, especially of the wilder sort, has been born and has become a large factor in modern enjoyment. 10. Humor is more common, more refined and more prized. 11. Men and women become almost nomadic in their habits, so perpetual are their removals and journeys. 12. The minds of men have become infinitely more susceptible to suggestion, and are thereby more dangerous of duplicity are induced, and at the same time the capacity for high emotional and intellectual pleasures is enlarged.

THE "NANZING" BROKEN DOWN.

The steamship *Nanzing*, Capt. R. Talbot, which left here for Manila, via Amoy, on Saturday last, the 24th inst., met with a rather serious accident between here and Amoy. She was spoken on Monday, about six miles off Rees Island, by the steamer *Hangchow*, and reported having broken her shaft.

The Captain of the *Hangchow* offered to tow the disabled steamer into Swatow for the sum of ten dollars, but Captain Talbot refused this liberal offer—owing no doubt to the fact that Swatow affords no dock accommodation or engineering appliances to make good his vessel's defects.

When spoken to, the *Nanzing* was in no particular danger, and there is a good anchorage in the vicinity; but owing to the stiff nor-easter that has been blowing for the past nine days, the steamer was practically helpless and could scarcely hope, without assistance, to reach Amoy. It is quite on the cards that Captain Talbot may decide, as his best course, on returning to Hongkong.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

FERRY v. SAMUEL AND ANOTHER.

In this matter Mr. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Messrs. Wotton & Deacon) moved *ex parte* on behalf of Samuel *et al.* for leave to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Wise. He said that the plaintiff brought an action, as assignee under a deed of arrangement executed by one Benjamin, to recover \$1,000 for the benefit of the creditors. The defendants, Messrs. Samuel and Reuben, were brokers with whom Benjamin had had dealings. At the end of August there was a balance in their hands of \$1,000 belonging to Benjamin, and they claimed to be paid, whereupon Perry, as official assignee, sued for its payment on behalf of the creditors. Some time in August Benjamin found himself in difficulties, whilst a share transaction with one Wai Mui Kai was pending. Seeing that he would not be able to carry it out, he instructed Samuel and Reuben to try and sell the shares—as he said, back to Wai Mui Kai, and as Samuel and Benjamin alleged, to anybody. They sold it for \$1,000 with Wai, and guaranteed payment out of money belonging to Benjamin which they expected to receive about the end of the month. Appellants alleged that even if they had any authority to do so it was revoked before payment was made, and therefore they need not have paid the money. That issue was tried before Mr. Justice Wise, who decided in favor of Messrs. Samuel and Reuben. Perry therefore appealed, on the ground that there was no consideration given for the guarantee, and that any authority they might have had to give it was revoked in simple time. He (Mr. Francis) had seen the notes of the case taken by Mr. Justice Wise, and as they did not seem to him to be sufficiently voluminous he desired a rehearing.

Mr. Justice Wise—They contain all the evidence I wanted.

Mr. Francis—Yes, but not enough for our purposes.

The Acting Chief Justice thought that the rehearing should only be granted subject to the condition that, even if the appellant obtained a reversal of the decree in the Summary Court, he should pay the costs of the evidence if it was found that such rehearing had not been necessary. The motion would be granted, as Mr. Justice Wise agreed that there might be a point of law raised.

THE DIRT-DUMPING NUISANCE.

A coolie was charged at the Police Court this morning, at the instance of Mr. Griffin of the Public Works Department, with dumping rubbish over the Praya wall into the harbour.

Edward Griffin, overseer of the Public Works Department, stated that on the 28th instant he was walking along the Praya abreast of the Canton steamer wharf, when he saw the prisoner coming along the Praya with two baskets of building rubbish which he had evidently brought from Jubilee Street. He saw him dump the contents of his baskets over the Praya wall into the harbour. The prisoner was one of a class employed to remove building rubbish from houses in course of demolition and construction. The coolies were paid according to the number of baskets removed. The Public Works Department paid them according to the distance they had to carry the stuff. The cost of the contractor, however, would probably pay on the supposition that the rubbish was dumped into the harbour. He never knew rubbish coolies to be able to pay a fine however small it might be. The fault chiefly lay with the contractors for not supplying sufficient boats to carry away the rubbish. The Government contractor invariably supplied boats for the removal of rubbish. The harm done by the continuous dumping of rubbish over the Praya was the blocking up of drains which created offensive odours, and detriment to the health of the inhabitants of various neighbourhoods. He estimated that as many as 500 baskets of rubbish were daily dumped into the harbour in the manner complained of. It was often the case that rubbish boats dumped their cargoes into the harbour. All rubbish belonging to Government was measured by him and ordered to be discharged at Kennedy-town, if the stuff was fit for reclamation purposes; but as the report of the receiver at Kennedy-town never in any instance came under his inspection, he could not state that all the boats despatched by him reached the destination. He knew of one instance where a boat containing 40 cubic yards of rubbish reached its destination with but ten yards of the material, which showed that three-fourths of the cargo had been dumped into the harbour. He did not complain of the rubbish being thrown into the harbour, as that had nothing to do with his department. He considered the coolies helpless in the matter. Payment upon the principle as now in vogue was a direct inducement to rubbish boats to get rid of their loads as soon as possible, by dumping them into the harbour.

The prisoner made no defence.

Mr. Wodehouse, in delivering judgment said, that for various reasons he thought it well to make this kind of case, which was illustrative of what went on with the class of coolies now charged and what the men did with their baskets. The magistrates were constantly called on to deal with cases of this kind and, speaking for himself, he really felt that in dealing with these coolies one was falling short of the mark and attempting to stop a nuisance by imprisonment and heavy fines. Such punishments amounted to the infliction of real hardship on the coolies, and the dispensation of justice in that way was likely to bring it into contempt. He felt the incongruity of inflicting heavy punishments and bringing these men into the class of criminals. According to the evidence in this case it seemed that the coolies were paid according to the distance they were to carry the rubbish, and that distance was the nearest spot at which they could get rid of their loads, which, when boats

were not in attendance, was the Praya wall. The evidence showed that if no boats

The healthiness of Chinese cities has been ingeniously attributed by some people to the universal habit of fanning, a practice which is said to keep the atmosphere in constant circulation. How far this explanation can be deemed to suffice we must leave to experts to decide, but so far as a contaminated water supply is concerned, we believe the real secret of immunity from its evil effects to lie in the universal custom of boiling all water intended for drinking. As a matter of fact the Chinese never drink cold water. The national beverage, which, in a true sense, may be said to cheer, but not inebriate, is tea, and this is always "on tap," even in the houses of the very poor.

The native aversion to cold water is undoubtedly carried to extremes, and certainly induces diseases which might easily be avoided by a judicious system of outward application. In the matter of ablutions it must, however, be admitted that the Chinese enjoy facilities which, however little they are taken advantage of, are far in advance of anything within the reach of the poorer classes of our own favored land. Every little hamlet in China has a shop where hot water can be bought for a trifling sum at any hour of the day or night. Even in a small fishing village on a remote island in the Gulf of Pechili, where the writer spent six weeks under very unpleasant circumstances during a severe winter, this was the case, and a great convenience it proved.

BISMARCK ON THE LABOUR QUESTION.

A correspondent of the New York Herald interviewed Bismarck the other day on the subject of the proposed extension of the laws which were held over Europe on May 1st. The Prince expressed himself about as follows: "If I were still a Minister of the Crown I would wish to abstain from all interference and allow matters to take their natural course. I would pursue a policy of observation. If facts contrary to law were attempted I would fight, otherwise I should look on with indifference. If a laborer chooses to select a day to make merry, or walk about in a procession, I should do nothing to prevent him with repressive legislation. It is always the same. Outward attempts to prevent mischief are often the sole reason for the mischief. The more mischief is sometimes done by closing a street than by leaving it open. In a dangerous condition when crowded than by overlooking or directing the circulation in it, as we sometimes see in other large cities."

"To take every possible precaution against every possible evil that might arise out of a situation is sometimes to suffer more ill than if you calmly awaited the issue. It is a grand rule in such cases to avoid threats as well as to avoid promises. When a turbulent striker sees the authorities take extraordinary measures to preserve the peace he knows that they dread him and realizing this the more aggressive he becomes. The antagonism between the employer and the employed, in my opinion, is the result of a natural law, and in the course of nature can never come to an end. We will never reach a situation where the laboring men will say 'We are satisfied both for ourselves and for our children, for those who come after us.' It may be considered an axiom that the desire of the laborer to improve his condition, to get on, will last as long as he sees any one whose condition is better than his own."

"Improvement has taken place in the condition of the laboring classes during the latter half of the century. Fifty years ago, the children of poor Germany went barefoot in summer, little more than a shirt or shift covering them, up to the age of ten or twelve. To-day the children of the poorer classes are decently clothed and shod, both young and old. Their food is better and they do not work so many hours. This is true, I fancy, of all civilized countries."

"The correspondent mentioned a word concerning the prosperous condition of workmen belonging to guilds in flourishing cities. His Highness demolished the whole fabric of the theory by saying: 'The members of those guilds are not workmen at all, in the modern sense. They were the aristocracy of the workingmen. Their prosperity was based on exclusiveness. In this eternal struggle between labor and capital, labor has scored the most victories, and such will be the case whenever the laboring man has the ballot. Should there ever be a final victory it would be his; but in this struggle ever did come to an end human activity would come to a deadlock, human struggle and striving come to an end, which I do not think is the intention of Divine Providence.'

"Another solution only is possible—where slavery exists. For instance, in Africa, where state of civilization has remained the same from time immemorial on the basis of slavery, the negroes being content without striving, either because of the narrowness of their intellects or from the dread of scourging. This state of things has existed there since history first recorded it."

"Yet another solution may be found in another part of the world—in some thousands of islands where, in consequence of the climate, the production of food is without effort and there is no necessity for working. This condition of affairs existed when Europe first came there to find a sort of garden of Eden. All there was for man to do was to break off a coconut from a tree, eat it, and then go and play in the sunshine; but in such a situation no progressive man might live. Men have lived that way for thousands of years and would have been content so for thousands of years more, like sleek, good-natured animals, but in our life the strife and struggle that accompanies progress produces civilization by the friction of human competition."

"If society wishes peace it must never cease to be ready to fight, for just as between nations peace is maintained by the danger of war and a resolution to fight for peace if it be threatened, so, too, in the interior of any political association composed of individuals of strong will, peace could never be maintained nor justice upheld unless defended by the right to demand the execution of judgment by the physical strength of the executive, and justice would soon entirely disappear and become impotent. The same is true, I think, of society and socialism. If the political parties who oppose socialism do not unite in defense of their independence and the welfare of the citizen and family, they must succumb to socialist domination until such time as socialism, in its turn, is overthrown by the excess of military inherent in it as in slavery, for a socialist system of government is a species of slavery, a sort of penitentiary system for the union of intended victims."

"Such a system's show of strength on May day will not be without its advantages. Until now the hatred of every party against their next neighbors in politics is still stronger than their fear of socialism. The strength of the socialists, and in the struggle among themselves each party counts the favor of the socialists for their alliance and their votes. Nor in their greed for votes do they keep before their minds the danger and suffering civilized society would be exposed to when ruled by the least educated, least intelligent portion of the population, whose ignorance is easily led by any eloquent liar whose stock in trade is the thousand natural lies that flesh is heir to, for which they will denounce any existing government as responsible while they themselves indulge in large promises, all at cheap rates. That is what I consider being a liar. A mob is

a sovereign that needs flattery as much as any Sultan.

"No, this conflict of the classes will never cease. To solve it is like trying to solve the problem of the squaring of the circle. It is a Utopian dream of a thousand years, a millennium to be realized only when we become angels. Any arrangement on a basis of a fixed reward of labor, say 5 shillings a day, is not feasible. No such arrangement could be made binding on those who shall live a hundred years hence; nor would the laborer of to-day rest contented with 5 shillings, and a demand for 6 and even 7 would speedily follow it. It is as useless to think this question capable of eternal settlement as to exclude all future struggles, in which socialism will give a good deal of trouble."

"Yet governments have sometimes been reproached with lack of energy and tenderness. I do not call it tenderness if a man be a coward and yield to the pressure of a manifestation. It is sometimes true benevolence to shed blood—the blood of a riotous minority in defense of the peace-loving law-abiding majority. The first requisite of a government is energy, not to be a time server nor to sacrifice the future to an arrangement of convenience purely temporary. A government should be steadfast. The firmness, indeed the fierceness, of the ruling power is a guaranty of peace, both abroad and at home. A government always ready to yield to a majority, either local, temporary, parliamentary or riotous, which keeps up its authority by concessions, each one of which paves the way for a new concession, is in a sore strait."

"No, the lot of May is not dangerous. If we consider the Socialists an enemy who names a day for an assault it is not to be dreaded. It is a sham fight—a sham of strength like that of the Salvation Army—the success or failure of which depends largely on whether there is danger of a conflict; but whether there will be or not depends on the tact displayed by the authorities. Preventive measures owe most of their success to the foresight of the executive officials, who are rarely tenders of men or statesmen, to a tact which measures are sometimes troublesome instead of useful. However, I do not expect trouble. The 1st of May will cause me no loss of sleep. Of Lantini, at one time an intimate friend of his, the Prince said: 'He was a charming man, a clever Jew, with a good deal of vanity, but still more wit and knowledge. His conversation was delightful in expression. He was perfectly sincere, but was not always constant. His opinions were he alive to-day, I am inclined to think would be conservative, not socialist.'

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:

"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

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Co-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THIS EVENING,
the 29th May.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered by
HONGKONG AMATEURS
to the
LADIES OF HUSBAND'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H.E. THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
1.—Part Song, "Sweet and Low," BARNEY.
By the Company.
2.—Song, "The Thorn," SHIELDS.
Mr. N. J. ROBINSON.
3.—Ballad, "When Mother puts the Little Ones to Bed," WHEELER.
Miss ADA CLEMENTS.
4.—Double Song and Dance
"Pretty as a Pink," WHEELER.
Misses LILLY LINTON & LAURA ROBERTS.
5.—Song, "Dear Heart," TITO MARTIN.
Miss LILY C. BABER.
6.—Song, "Come into the Garden," BALFE.
Miss C. LAMMERT.
7.—Character Song, "Jolly Little Chap," R. MARTIN.
Miss NELLY HARLEY.
8.—Duet, "Maying," ALICE SMITH.
Miss LILY C. BABER & Mr. C. LAMMERT.
9.—Quartette, "You swear to be good and true," CELLIER.
(From "Dorothy").
Misses LILY C. BABER, NELLY HARLEY, Messrs. C. LAMMERT & J. M. LAING.

10 MINUTES INTERVAL

PART II.
1.—Pianoforte Solo, "Rhapsodie No. 2," LISZT.
(Hungarian).
Mr. G. P. LAMMERT.
2.—Recitation, "The Island of the Scots," AYTOUN.
Mr. FRASER SMITH.
3.—Song, "Dear King," Mr. W. E. CROWE.
4.—Soprano Solo, Miss NELLY HARLEY.
5.—Duet, "Love and War," T. COOK.
Messrs. C. LAMMERT & W. E. CROWE.
6.—Patter Song, "John Wellington Wells," SULLIVAN.
(From "Sorcerer").
Mr. H. H. LIGHTWOOD.
7.—Specialty
Misses LILLY LINTON & LAURA ROBERTS.
8.—Part Song, By the Company.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
PRICES.....As usual.
Seats may be booked at KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [815]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Fourth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the 16th of June, 1890, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th September, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th June, 1890, both days inclusive.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. [816]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches: awarded the highest prizes at every Exhibition; and for Yodglander and Soho's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [743] [817]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

1890. SUMMER SEASON, 1890.

TAILORING.
WE are now showing a large and varied assortment of HIGH CLASS MATERIALS for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, comprising:—
Fine Undyed Angora Tweed,
Fancy Striped Washing Cashmires,
Striped and Checked Flannels,
Twill Cashmere Coatings (a specialty),
Tennis Flannels in all colors,
White and Navy Blue Serges,
Cricketing Flannels, &c., &c.

OUTFITTING.
Sun Helmets, newest Shapes,
Straw Hats, Terai Hats,
Leghorn Hats, Canvas Shoes,
Russia Leather Shoes,
Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery,
Bath Towels,
Bathing Drawers, &c., and every requisite for Gentlemen.
1890. SUMMER SEASON, 1890.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1890. [35]

FOR NAGASAKI (DIRECT).
THE British Steamship
"AVOCHE,"
Captain T. Rowin, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. G. MORRIS.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [817]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"NAMO,"
Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st June, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [818]

Intimations.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:—
I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 P.M., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET; the temporary quarters—until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.
By direction of the Committee.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1890. [816]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWONG KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS, value \$200 and \$100 respectively. Also two Consolation Cups value \$100 each.

The 1st Stage of the Tenth Competition will take place on SATURDAY next, the 31st May, at 3.30 P.M. Commence at the 300 yards.

Entrance Fee 30 cents.
A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 3.15 P.M., to take over intending Competitors.
The Second Stage will be shot off on Saturday, the 7th June.

C. VIVIAN LADDS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1890. [85]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,
INLAND SEA AND JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address:
Nagasaki.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [571]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Money advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1890. [799]

NOTICE.
THOMAS KERR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.
YAU-MAT-TEE ENGINEERING WORKS.
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [726]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

THE MACAO BATH-HOUSES.

MR. T. J. COLLACO, in again establishing the Bath-houses at Macao for the summer season, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Foreign Communities of Hongkong and Canton, who, as occasional visitors, desire to enjoy a course of sea-bathing under the best possible circumstances. The accommodation has been made as comfortable and complete as circumstances will allow, and the charges are, as last year, fixed at a most moderate tariff.

A Bar will be one of the features of the establishment, where refreshments can be obtained at very low rates.

The Bath-houses will be opened from the 18th inst. until the 30th September.

SUBSCRIPTION:
For each person (for the season) \$1.00
" Married couples 2.00
" Families 3.00
" Single bath (towers, etc., included) 0.30
THEOBALD J. COLLACO.
Macao, 16th May, 1890. [771]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply and contract for TEAK, and Manila and Borneo TIMBER suitable for Piers, Wharves, Ship and House-building, Railway Sleepers and Carriages, Furniture, &c. MOLAVE, ARANGA, and BILLIAN resist the attacks of the Sparrow and White Ant.

Timber sawn to Specification either at Ports of Shipment or at the Bowington Sawmills, Hongkong.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1890. [701]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will take place at Hongkong on the 31st May, 1890, at the Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, at NOON 12 O'CLOCK.

Orders of the day:
Report presented by the Board of Directors.
Report of the Commissioners.
Approval of Accounts.
Election of Directors.
Election of Commissioners.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, owners of at least twenty Shares, in order to have the right to attend the Meeting shall have to deposit them at the Company's Office not later than fifteen days before the meeting and will receive in exchange a card of admission.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. GEORG,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1890. [647]

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £40,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. KEARNEY (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) Chairman.
ADOLF VON ANDRE (Messrs. Andre, Mendel & Co.)
EDBERT IVESON (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID MCLEAN (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation).
S. WYLLIES FOMEROY (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
R. D. SASSOON (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Son & Co.)
H. D. STEWART (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
W. H. FORBES (Messrs. Russell & Co.) Chairman.
H. J. J. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
Hon. C. P. CHATER.

This Company is now prepared to make Loans or advances upon all kinds of Goods and upon approved Securities; and to transact the business provided for in the Memorandum of Association. For information, terms of business, &c., apply to

DE WESTLEY LAYTON,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [712]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [783]

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [574]

TOURISTS.

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART-CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.
DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
15 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Fantasia Photographic Studio.

Intimations.

THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary General MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June, 1890, at 1.30 P.M., for the presentation of the Report of the General Managers and Account to 30th April, 1890, and the transaction of any other business that can competently be brought before an Ordinary General Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant, to the 5th June, both days inclusive.

TURNER & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1890. [811]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of Shares in the above Company on which the CALL of (4) Four Dollars per Share due 16th November, 1889, is still unpaid, that unless the said Call, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the due date, be paid off or before the 31st day of May next, at the Company's Offices, 6, Ice House Lane, the Shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited, and under the provisions of Article X. Subsection VIII. of the Articles of Association, the Board will pass the necessary resolutions for the forfeiture of the said Shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1890. [764]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that A SPECIAL or EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing the following Resolutions:

1.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$125, to be issued at the price of £42 10s. Eastern Shareholders to pay for their allotments at the current rate of the day for Demand Bills on London.

2.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to the Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three Shares of which the Shareholder is Holder, and that any New Shares not accepted by the Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose, be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interest of the Company.

3.—That payment of the sum of £42 10s. per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—
£10 12s. 6d. on the 30th day of June, 1890
£10 12s. 6d. " 30th " Sept. "
£10 12s. 6d. " 31st " Dec. "
£10 12s. 6d. " 31st " March 1891

4.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders holding shares not a multiple of Three a Fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below such multiple, and allot one new share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 30th June, 1890, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

5.—That after payment of the first instalment and pending payment of the future instalments, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares, entitling the Holders on payment of the remaining instalments, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging Scrip Certificates, and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the Holders of the Shares represented by such Scrip Certificates respectively.

6.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of Income tax) be allowed out of the profits of the Company on all instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due and that from the 30th June, 1890, Holders of Scrip Certificates be entitled to participate in the future dividends, in proportion to the amount of instalments paid, up to, on an equality with the other Shareholders of the Company.

7.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on every instalment which shall not be punctually paid, and be paid with such instalments.

8.—That all moneys received from premiums on the said New Shares be added to the Reserve Funds.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
WADE GARDNER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [570]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CUSTOMERS are particularly requested to settle their OVERDUE ACCOUNTS without delay.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1890. [814]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

(Sole Agents) ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says:
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [719]

TOURISTS.

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART-CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.
DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
15 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Fantasia Photographic Studio.

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15 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Fantasia Photographic Studio.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO".

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

